

# Junkers Seize the German Government; Ebert Freed; Hindenburg May Be Called In

## Allies Have 268,000 Men In Germany

American Patrol Along  
Rhine Numbers 12,000  
Combatant Troops, Part  
of Occupation Army

## Revolt Tragedy to Country, U. S. View Military Strength Which May Be Mobilized by Berlin Put at 325,000

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.  
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Officials  
of the State Department said to-day  
that, in their opinion, the revolt in Ger-  
many was nothing less than a tragedy  
for that country. They declared the  
uprising, if controlled entirely by the  
militarist party, undoubtedly would re-  
sult in France and Great Britain be-  
coming more and more insistent upon  
the carrying out of the terms of the  
armistice under the penalty of active  
military operations.

The certainty that American troops  
patrolling the Rhine would be used  
should the revolutionists refuse to  
carry out the provisions of the armistice  
was not questioned in army circles.  
Secretary of War Baker declined to  
make known what position this govern-  
ment may take should military steps be  
required, but it was pointed out that  
the American command, under Major  
General Henry T. Allen, is part of the  
Allied armies of occupation and as  
such may be directed to penetrate  
Germany by Marshal Foch, the supreme  
Allied military commander.

The American forces on the Rhine  
total more than 12,000 combatant  
troops, with 3,000 service of supply  
personnel. The complete force in Eu-  
rope was officially said at the War De-  
partment to-day to include 774 officers  
and 16,216 enlisted men. In this num-  
ber, however, are the graves' registra-  
tion service and scattered detachments,  
which still remain in France and Bel-  
gium in charge of the work of clearing  
up American contracts.

The French force in German terri-  
tory is slightly greater than 150,000,  
while the British troops total 106,000.  
The latest figures available here on  
the military strength of Germany show  
that a total of 325,000 troops may be  
quickly mobilized for service. This in-  
cludes the Reichswehr, known as the  
real army of the Empire, totaling 250,  
000 men, and the Sicherheits Polizei,  
or state constabulary forces, number-  
ing 70,000. In addition there are  
small odds and ends, including some  
small detachments of the German  
divisions, such as the Iron Division.  
The home guards are estimated from  
500,000 to 2,000,000, but hardly more  
than 500,000 are organized. These  
also are some nondescript troops, made  
up largely of detachments that have  
been in clerical capacity and adminis-  
trative work and are not organized  
that have not been totally demobilized.

**Earlier Dispatches Confirmed**  
The first news of the revolt received  
by the State Department was contained  
in two official dispatches from Paris  
and The Hague, based on press dis-  
patches received there. Late to-night  
a message was received by the depart-  
ment from Berlin, evidently from  
American Commissioner Ellis L. Dresel,  
confirming the earlier dispatches. The  
following paraphrase of the dis-  
patch from Berlin was issued by the  
department:

"A dispatch received from Berlin  
to-night by the Department of State  
announced that a revolution had broken  
out there and that Kapp, who is  
said to be a leader of the reactionary  
element, is to-day virtually dictator,  
with a cabinet in which he is Chan-  
cellor and von Luetwitz Minister of  
War.

"The revolution began Friday. Full  
information of the exact situation is  
not yet available, but it is apparent  
that the revolution so far has been  
unaccompanied by bloodshed.

"Kapp has left Berlin. According  
to information available, other minis-  
ters in the Ebert cabinet also have  
gone from the city. Mueller is said  
to be in the custody of the revolution-  
ists. The troops that have been serv-  
ing under Noske have been ordered  
to join the revolutionists. The inde-  
pendent Socialists have declared a gen-  
eral strike."

**Troops Parley With Cabinet**  
Regarding the Paris dispatch the de-  
partment's statement reads:  
"The dispatch from Paris said that,  
according to information received  
through press sources regarding the  
revolution, Noske, the German Min-  
ister of War under the Ebert regime,  
had issued a proclamation that infor-  
mation had reached him warning him  
of a monarchist plot to seize the naval  
forces and overthrow the government.  
Representatives of two marine brigades  
quartered at Doberitz, in the sub-  
urbs of Berlin, entered Berlin and  
at midnight. The parley resulted in no  
agreement, and as a result the marine  
troops parleyed with the cabinet."

**GOOD MORNING:**  
What constitutes good results? Not un-  
derstanding the situation, but under-  
standing the situation in getting what you  
want with the least possible trouble and  
expense. Call the Good Morning Girl,  
Room 2000, and give her your adver-  
tisement for to-morrow's Tribune.—Advt.

## Army Conference Called at Coblenz

COBLENZ, March 13.—A  
meeting will be held on Monday  
at French headquarters in  
Mayence, between Marshal Foch,  
Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wil-  
son, chief of the British Imperial  
Staff, and Major General Henry  
T. Allen, commander in chief of  
the American Army of Occupa-  
tion.

## Allies to Let Berlin Decide Its Own Fate

Paris Regards Revolution  
as Unfortunate, but Is  
in Favor of "Hands Off"  
Policy; Germans Jubilant

PARIS, March 13.—The opinion ex-  
pressed in official circles at the mo-  
ment is that the Allied governments  
will take an attitude of aloofness and  
detachment toward the civil strife in  
Germany and permit the German peo-  
ple themselves to determine the form  
of their government. The armed disor-  
ders in Germany are looked upon as  
most unfortunate, both for that country  
and the remainder of Europe, at the  
time when reconstruction had been  
begun.

The news of the development in Ber-  
lin was received by a considerable part  
of the official and diplomatic world at  
the Hotel Continental, where the for-  
eign correspondents were giving a  
luncheon to President Deschanel. The  
ambassadors of the United States, Eng-  
land, Italy, Japan, Spain and Belgium  
and numerous foreign office officials  
were present. The news reached the  
company just as it was being seated.  
It was whispered to President Deschan-  
el and spread along the tables on  
either side of him, and became at once  
the dominating subject of the conversa-  
tion.

**Deschanel Silent on News**  
Telephone messages were received  
from time to time during the luncheon  
repeating the telegraphic reports of  
the happenings in the German capital.  
President Deschanel in his speech did  
not refer to the events in Germany.

"The greatest evil which could hap-  
pen to Europe and the world," he said,  
"would be for the Allies to allow the  
lies that enabled them to become vic-  
tious to be loosened."

The Allied missions in Germany have  
been put in a serious position by the  
overthrow of the Ebert government and  
are in danger of molestation, according  
to a dispatch from Saarbrücken to the  
"Temps." It is expected, the dispatch  
adds, that civil war will break out in  
Germany.

The Ebert government in Germany  
has established its seat in Dresden, the  
capital of Saxony, according to advices  
this afternoon.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr.  
von Luetwitz, has received the word  
of the overthrow of the German  
government, but is without news of suc-  
ceeding events taking place in Berlin.

**Embassy Attaches Jubilant**  
Officials of the German Embassy ex-  
press the opinion that the new govern-  
ment is not reactionary. The younger  
element in the embassy and those con-  
nected with the peace delegation are in  
high spirits over the turn of events, and  
are struggling hard to repress their en-  
thusiasm.

The first dispatches received here  
told of a proclamation being issued in  
Berlin declaring the government of  
Germany to have ceased to exist, and  
that the power of the state had passed  
into the hands of General Director von  
Kapp, who had become chancellor and  
had appointed General von Luetwitz  
commander in chief of the military  
forces.

Mathias Erzberger, former Vice-  
Chancellor and Minister of Finance, is  
said to have been arrested, along with  
several members of the old govern-  
ment.

The proclamation declared the Na-  
tional Assembly dissolved and an-  
nounced that a new government had  
been formed. The proclamation also  
announced that a general strike in  
Germany had been declared.

**Troops Occupy Wilhelmstrasse**  
The issuance of the proclamation fol-  
lowed the occupation of the Wilhelm-  
strasse, where the government build-  
ings are situated, by troops who had  
returned from the Baltic and had been  
in barracks at Doberitz, in the sub-  
urbs. The troops entered Berlin this  
morning, it is stated.

General Director von Kapp, the new  
head of the German government, has  
taken the title of Chancellor of the  
Empire and Minister of Safety ac-  
cording to advices from Berlin. Elec-  
tions will be held when order has been  
restored, it was announced.

## Council Will Plan Measure Of Protection

Allies Issue Call for  
Extraordinary Session  
to Consider Overthrow  
of Ebert in Germany

London and Paris  
Startled by News

Counter Measures From  
Left Radicals Seen,  
Says Berlin Dispatch

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau.  
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LONDON, March 13.—The Allied  
Supreme Council has been called in  
extraordinary session to consider pro-  
tective measures as the result of the  
overthrow of the Ebert government by  
monarchist leaders in Berlin, according  
to advices received from Paris to-night.  
The French appear to be greatly ex-  
cited, and they are inclined to magnify  
the seriousness of the uprising, for it  
coincides with their opinion of the  
German situation. They have long felt  
that the militarist group in Germany  
had not been sufficiently curbed for the  
safety of Europe.

London was startled as the first re-  
ports came from Berlin, for previous  
advices that militarist groups were fo-  
menting revolt were taken to indicate  
that the Ebert government felt capable  
of handling the situation. Reports filed  
as late as Friday afternoon gave no  
indication that the trouble was serious.  
First reports from the German cap-  
ital said troops were marching on the  
city and that three officers of War  
Minister Noske's staff had been sent to  
warn them of the consequences of any  
attempt to overthrow the government.  
Later came word that the invading  
forces, several thousand in number, had  
reached the Tiergarten station and had  
proclaimed Dr. von Kapp Chancellor.

A third message said the troops had  
reached Wilhelmstrasse, along which  
are the important government build-  
ings, and that the Ebert government  
had rejected the invaders' demands,  
Noske calling a general strike. This  
action of the War Minister was equiv-  
alent to declaring martial law. Govern-  
ment leaders fled in automobiles. Since  
then communication with Germany has  
been interrupted.

**Government Saw Danger**  
Whether the recent demonstrations  
against Allied missions in Germany  
were due to plots of the junkers or  
whether they were the outgrowth of  
the growing militarist spirit cannot be  
said, but events of the last week indi-  
cated that the government had advance  
information of a counter revolution.

This is shown by the fact that von  
Kapp and other leaders of the move-  
ment were arrested several days ago,  
but the government apparently saw  
that it was futile to attempt to fore-  
stall the movement at this late date.  
Accounts of the day's events indicate  
that the Berlin garrison was not in a  
defensive, and it is supposed that the  
invaders counted upon many govern-  
ment troops going over to them.

While there has been a considera-  
ble change of the situation, the result  
of the Erzberger-Helfferich trial had  
a bearing on the uprising, it is  
strongly indicated in late dispatches  
from Germany that the coup was  
planned for last Saturday, and that the  
disturbance in the Hotel Adlon, in  
which Prince Joachim Albrecht, cousin  
of the Kaiser, was taken to a leading  
role, was to be the signal for the  
demonstrations were planned to em-  
barrass the Ebert regime.

**Confined to Capital**  
Whether the Allied missions are fur-  
ther endangered by the result of the  
overthrow of the republican govern-  
ment has not been indicated so far, but  
it is believed that Allied officers in  
Berlin will not be molested, and it may  
be that the militarist government has  
no spread outside the capital.

While there have been no indica-  
tions that the revolutionists intend to  
restore the former emperor to the throne  
there is also no indication to the con-  
trary, and Allied leaders here are  
watching the situation closely. Re-  
ports have failed to involve Hinden-  
burg, Ludendorff and Von Tiritz, but  
later details may change the situation.  
The Allies are prepared in a military  
way for any eventuality, it was said  
here. The Rhine army of occupation  
is believed sufficient to cope with any  
immediate development.

Reports from occupied Germany in-

Continued on page three

## Noske Is Said to Have Surrendered

LONDON, March 13.—Herr  
Noske, Minister of Defense in the  
Ebert government, has surren-  
dered to the new government, ac-  
cording to reports received here  
from Berlin.

## New German Army Chief



General von Luetwitz  
He displaces Herr Noske as com-  
mander in chief of the German  
army under the new government.

## Neither Ex-Kaiser Nor Crown Prince Involved in Revolt

Both Are Said To Be So  
Closely Guarded Escape  
or Intrigue by Either  
Is Almost Impossible

THE HAGUE, March 13 (By The As-  
sociated Press).—Neither the former  
Emperor nor the Crown Prince is im-  
plicated in the overthrow of the gov-  
ernment in Germany so far as can be  
learned here.

The Associated Press was assured to-  
day by an entirely reliable authority  
that both Amerongen Castle, where the  
former Emperor lives, and the Island  
of Wieringen, where the former Crown  
Prince makes his residence, are already  
so closely guarded that it will be ab-  
solutely unnecessary for the Dutch  
government to take further measures  
to prevent intrigue or their escape.

It is learned, however, that J. B. Kan-  
Secretary General of Holland, who is  
charged with guarding the former Em-  
peror and Crown Prince, is engaged in  
conference with the Minister of Justice,  
having previously consulted officials of  
the Home Ministry.

HAMBURG, March 13.—Baron von  
Wangenheim, superior garrison officer  
at Altona (on the right bank of the  
Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the north-  
west), has issued a statement an-  
nouncing the advent of the "imperial  
government." He declared he is assum-  
ing executive power over greater Ham-  
burg and the surrounding district.

During the midday lunch period  
workers in the shipyards at Altona de-  
cided to cease work and left for Ham-  
burg.

## Baden Government Denies Recognition To Revolutionists

Army Commander Issues  
Appeal to the People to  
Save the Republic; Gen-  
eral Strike at Frankfurt

KARLSRUHE, Baden, March 13.—The  
government of Baden has issued a pro-  
clamation saying that it does not rec-  
ognize the "reactionary" government  
at Berlin and will have no intercourse  
with it. General von Davans, com-  
mander in chief of the Baden army, de-  
clared this afternoon that he would  
support the Baden government against  
the new Berlin government.

In an appeal to the people of Baden  
to support the administration, General  
von Davans says: "The existence of  
the state is in danger. Enemy occupa-  
tion is menacing us. Save the re-  
public!"

## Baltic Troops Back Revolution; Dr. Kapp Named as Chancellor

Retiring President Calls  
for General Strike as  
Only Barrier Against  
Return of Wilhelm II

New Headquarters  
Fixed at Dresden

Berlin Quiet Under Con-  
trol of Soldiers; Busi-  
ness Proceeds as Usual

BERLIN, March 13.—The govern-  
ment of Friedrich Ebert, the Social-  
ist President of the German Repub-  
lic, was overthrown to-day by a mili-  
tary coup d'état.

Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, one of the  
founders of the Fatherland party  
and general director of the agri-  
cultural societies, has ousted Gustav  
Bauer, the Chancellor, and in taking  
that office himself has temporarily  
assumed supreme direction of af-  
fairs. General Baron von Luet-  
witz has been appointed commander  
in chief of the army, and the Nation-  
al Assembly has been dissolved.

There are now two contending  
governments in Germany—the new  
one under Chancellor Kapp, at Ber-  
lin, and the old one under President  
Ebert, at Dresden. Officials of the  
new government declare that it is  
not reactionary or monarchist. The  
President of the old government and  
his ministers have issued a pro-  
clamation calling upon the people to  
rise in a general strike as the only  
means of preventing the return of  
Wilhelm II.

**Troops Dominate Berlin**  
Berlin is occupied by the troops of  
the counter revolution—to what  
number is not known—and the  
movement is spreading rapidly  
throughout the provinces. Masses  
of troops and naval brigades with  
artillery have been brought into the  
capital and dominate the situation.  
Thus far there has been no outbreak  
and no bloodshed.

The Ebert government had knowl-  
edge beforehand of the pending  
counter revolution, but the precau-  
tions taken proved to be entirely in-  
adequate. Outside of the security  
police and the Noske troops on pa-  
trol nothing indicated at 3 o'clock  
this morning that Berlin would wake  
up to find the Ebert government  
turned out. The President himself  
left Berlin with some of his follow-  
ers two hours after that time.

Admiral von Trotha had been dis-  
patched to Doberitz on Friday night  
to confer with the troops and ad-  
monish them to desist from any vi-  
olent procedure. He returned and  
informed the Cabinet that the agita-  
tion had subsided, but the danger  
was not wholly removed.

**Army Fails Noske**

The realization was finally  
brought home to the Cabinet that  
the army which Herr Noske was  
supposed to control was far from  
being the loyal organization he  
counted upon, and that the Berlin  
garrisons also had been inoculated  
by the officers of the old school and  
were ready for the rising when the  
call came. The secrecy with which  
the revolution was planned and car-  
ried out has stunned every one.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is  
reported to be favored by the new  
regime as "Imperial President," but  
thus far he has remained in the  
background. The former Minister  
of Foreign Affairs, Gottlieb von  
Jagow, and General Baron von  
Falkenberg, former Governor Gen-  
eral of Belgium, are among the lead-  
ers of the counter revolution.

While the movement has been car-  
ried out rapidly and in apparent or-  
der, there is an undercurrent of  
anxiety among the people of Berlin  
as to possible future occurrences.  
Counter measures are expected soon,  
although the Kapp government has  
taken precaution to place those mem-  
bers of the former government who  
could be reached under arrest.

**Wilhelmstrasse Fortified**

The entrance into Wilhelmstrasse  
from Unter den Linden is blocked  
by barbed wire and further pro-  
tected with field guns and machine  
guns. Numerous troops, with their  
lorries and field kitchens, are sta-  
tioned outside the British Embassy,  
close to the corner. Their flag, Ger-  
many's former naval colors, is lean-  
ing against the embassy window.  
There has been no attempt to

## Chancellor's Manifesto Urges Treaty With Honor to Germany

BERLIN, March 13.—Chancellor Kapp, of the new Berlin gov-  
ernment, and Major General von Luetwitz have issued the follow-  
ing proclamation:

"The overthrow of the government must not be taken as re-  
actionary. On the contrary, it is a progressive measure of pa-  
triotic Germans of all parties, with a view to reestablishing law,  
order, discipline and honest government in Germany. It is an  
overdue attempt to lay the foundations for the economic resuscita-  
tion of Germany, enabling her to fulfill those conditions of the  
peace treaty which are reasonable and not self-destructive.

"Inspired by zeal and a desire for the benefit of all the German  
people, the new government invites heartily the acceptance and  
cooperation of the independents for the creation and elaboration of  
laws for the betterment of the working classes."

Referring to the National Assembly, which is declared dis-  
solved, the proclamation says:

"Its attempt to postpone the elections and thereby despotically  
prolong its mandate is in contradiction to the will of the people.  
The constitution which has just been adopted is arbitrarily treated  
by the Assembly as a scrap of paper. The majority of its members  
would prefer to have the Imperial President elected, not by the  
whole nation, but by the Parliament."

The manifesto charges the Socialist government with over-  
burdening the people with taxation, failing to create conditions for  
an increase of production in all lines, suppressing papers which  
criticize it, and otherwise interfering with personal liberty, and  
refusing to dissolve the National Assembly and issue writs for  
new elections.

"Last, but not least," says the manifesto, "a government  
whose chief spokesman is Erzberger must be swept away."

It further declares that a change of government is purely an  
internal affair and a German question, which alone concerns the  
German people. It promises to use every effort to maintain  
internal and external peace and prevent a recurrence of the mis-  
takes of "a government now happily defunct and obsolete."

most foreigners, and members of  
the Allied missions find no difficulty  
in passing in their cars through the  
barricades.

The ordinary Berliner seems to  
treat the counter-revolution lightly,  
but on investigation one finds a gen-  
eral feeling of uneasiness as to what  
the future may bring forth.

It is thought that the Agrarians,  
who naturally support the move-  
ment, will send food to Berlin quickly  
and in as large a quantity as pos-  
sible in order to maintain the pre-  
stige of the new government. But no  
one knows what the worker in the  
Ruhr coal fields and the railway men  
will do.

**Huge Crowd in Streets**  
Alexanderplatz, near the police  
prefecture, is crowded with people  
this evening, for the most part  
workers, the number of whom is  
estimated at about 50,000.

According to the "Tageblatt" the  
counter-revolutionary troops are  
composed principally of the Erhardt  
brigade, which is assigned to patrol  
Wilhelmstrasse. Two members of  
the old government, however, re-  
mained—Dr. Schiffer, Minister of  
Justice, and Dr. Albert, Under Sec-  
retary of State—and received the  
new government.

Prior to the arrival of the invad-  
ing forces the government quarter in  
Berlin was occupied by forces under  
Colonel Thaysen. Barbed wire en-  
tanglements were conspicuous, not  
only there, but also around the  
Reichstag and imperial printing  
works. Placards were set up with  
the notice: "Halt! Any one who  
goes further will be shot."

The bridges and most important  
street crossings were occupied by  
military and guards were stationed  
in all the roads leading to Berlin.  
As events proved, these guards and  
the government military forces were  
not disposed to offer serious opposi-  
tion to the counter-revolutionists.

**Two Proclamations Issued**  
Upon the arrival of the troops a  
proclamation prepared in advance  
was issued promising the people  
freedom and order and dissolving  
the National Assembly, declaring  
that the Assembly's mission, which  
was to establish a constitution and  
conclude peace, had been fulfilled.  
The following members of the old  
government are reported to have  
been arrested: Minister of Justice  
Schiffer, Prussian Premier Hirsch,  
Prussian Minister of Worship,  
Haenisch and Prussian Minister of  
the Interior Heine.

A new imperial ministry has been  
formed. It is provisionally com-  
posed as follows:  
Imperial Chancellor—Dr. Kapp.  
Minister of Defense—General  
Baron von Luetwitz.  
Minister of Public Worship—Dr.  
Traub.

The other ministers have not as  
yet been appointed.  
It was announced that a new  
Censorship on telegrams going

Assembly Is Dissolved by  
New Regime; Election  
Is Promised as Soon  
as Order Is Restored

People Amazed by  
Unexpected Coup

Munich in Hands of Rev-  
olutionists; Revolt Ex-  
tends Into Provinces

government, "of order, freedom and  
action," was being formed.

**Troops Guard Streets**

Late to-day the city was still  
preserving its usual aspect. Car-  
riages, taxicabs and streetcars were  
in movement as though nothing had  
happened. There was no change in  
the appearance of Unter den Linden  
except for the presence of a consid-  
erable body of troops at the Bran-  
denburg Gate, the Adlon Hotel and  
the corner of Unter den Linden and  
the Wilhelmstrasse.

The proclamation of the new  
regime appeared at this corner at 10  
o'clock in the morning. A mounted  
soldier, fully armed and helmeted,  
rode up and presented copies of the  
document to a small group of people.  
They flocked around him while the  
document was read. The proclama-  
tion later was read on street corners  
various parts of the city.

**Policy Stated to Press**

An official of the newly formed  
government called a meeting of rep-  
resentatives of the press this morn-  
ing and informed them that the old  
government no longer existed and  
the new government had taken its  
place. Chancellor Kapp, he stated,  
had held conversations this morning  
with Dr. Schiffer, Vice-President of  
the Imperial Ministry.

The new government, it was fur-  
ther stated, was not reactionary, but  
was a government of constitutional  
liberal action, which desired neither  
reaction nor monarchy. A transi-  
tional stage was necessary, he said,  
until new elections could be held.

The entry of the naval brigades  
into Berlin is graphically described  
by the "Lokal-Anzeiger." Em-  
ployees of the Hotel Adlon, it says,  
rushed from the hotel, excitedly dis-  
cussing the meaning of the appear-  
ance of troops in the streets. The  
few persons who were out of doors  
at that early hour in Unter den Lin-  
den and the Wilhelmstrasse ap-  
proached the groups of troops who  
had taken their stand there and in-  
quired whether they were the con-  
tingent which was awaiting the Bal-  
tic troops, who were coming from  
Doberitz.

Their questions were answered  
with derisive laughter, and with the  
intimation that the government had  
fled the city during the night.

The Wilhelmstrasse was at first  
cordoned off, but a few minutes later  
the cordon order was recalled, and  
instructions were given that only a  
few patrols should protect the en-  
trances to the streets and that these  
patrols should disperse any crowds  
that might collect.

The staff of the naval brigade pro-  
ceeded to the Ministry of Defense,  
where the formation of the new gov-  
ernment was discussed, the news-  
paper adds. Regarding the attitude  
of the troops which were occupying  
the government buildings, the "Lo-  
kal-Anzeiger" says that doubtless  
these troops were ready energeti-  
cally to oppose any extreme Socialist  
revolt, but that they would only fight  
with reluctance, and in some cases  
would not fight at all, against troops  
whom they regarded as comrades.

**Old Navy Men Called Out**

It is understood that the two  
naval brigades, which apparently  
were the principal factors in the  
counter revolution, are to a consid-  
erable extent composed of officers  
and petty officers of the old German  
navy.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon  
order had been well preserved in  
the city. Unter den Linden was  
crowded, small knots of people hav-  
ing a tendency to form suddenly  
around self-appointed exponents of  
the new situation and to dissolve as  
suddenly when they tired of the  
orators.

The men of the naval brigade  
from Doberitz, heavily armed and  
helmeted, were patrolling by twos  
and threes. The Wilhelmstrasse  
presented an extremely martial ap-  
pearance.

Censorship on telegrams going